ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1901.

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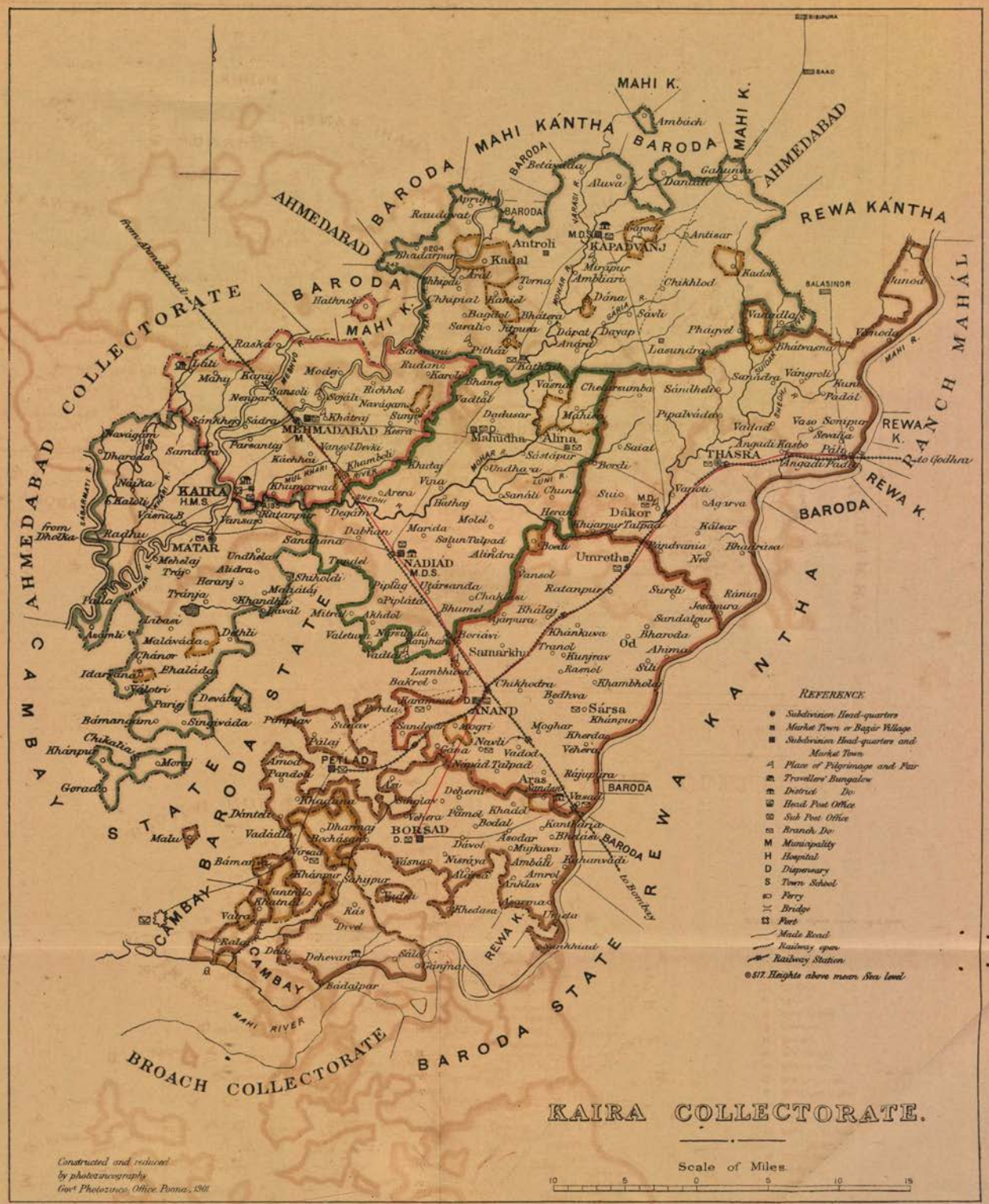
REFERENCE
Subdivision Head-quarters
Market Town or Bazár Village
Subdivision Head-quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head-quarters
Petty Division Head-quarters and Market Town
Chief Trade Centre
Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers' Bungalow
District Do
Head Post Office
Sub Post Office
Branch Do
Telegraph Office
Municipality
Hospital
Dispensary
Town School
Ferry
Bridge
Toll
Fort
Made Road
Railway open
Railway Station
Light House
Port
517 Heights above mean Sea level
CAMBAY
KAIRA COL:
MAHI RIVER
GULF OF CAMBAY
BARODA STATE
RAJPIPLA STATE
JAMBUSAR
M.D.S.
AMOD
VAGRA
BROACH
M.T.S.H.
ANKLESVAR
HANSOT
DHADHAR R.
NARBADA RIVER
VAND R.
BHUKHI R.
BALAN R.
KIM R.
KANI R.
AMRAVATI R.
to Ahmedabad
to Nándod
to Rupnagar
from Bombay
from Olpad
to Mandvi
SURAT COLLE
BROACH COLLECTORATE.
Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10
Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1911


KAIRA COLLECTORATE.
Scale of Miles.
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Constructed and reduced by photozincography. Gov^t Photozinco. Office Poona, 1901
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AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE
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CAMBAY
BROACH COLLECTORATE
BARODA STATE
REWA KÁNTHA
BARODA
MAHI KÁNTHA
BARODA
AHMEDABAD
REWA KÁNTHA
BARODA
MAHI K.
MAHI K.
MAHI K.
REWA K.
REWA K.
REWA K.
MAHI RIVER
MEHMADABAD
KAIRA H.M.S.
MATAR
NADIAD M.D.S.
ANAND
PETLAD
BORSAD
KAPADVANJ
BALASINOR
THASRA
Dákor
Umreth
Sársa
Sunárkha
Mahudha
Alina
Antroli
Kadal
Aras
Sánkhedi
Sánsoli
Nenpur
Navágam
Parsanti
Dharoza
Náika
Kalóli
Vasna B
Raghu
Sandana
Undhela
Meholaj
Trájo
Alidra
Heranj
Tránja
Khanáli
Jával
Mitrál
Tribari
Asámli
Malávada
Chánor
Idariana
Ehaládo
Vélotri
Pariej
Devátej
Bámangám
Sinjváda
Pámpav
Chikatia
Khánpur
Morej
Gorad
Dántali
Malu
Vadádla
Bámania
Khánpur
Jantrólo
Khatrej
Vatra
Kalej
Dáli
Dehevan
Badalpar
Sáli
Ganjna
Khedasa
Jítoda
Ankhiud
Ambáli
Amrol
Anklav
Asarma
Nisniya
Mujkuva
Asodar
Bhálej
Kanthária
Kathánvádi
Vásna
Sihpur
Alindra
Dávol
Vásad
Vehera
Pámol
Bodal
Khádal
Vehera
Deherni
Vasad
Rájapura
Sándesar
Khádna
Dharmaj
Bochásan
Virsad
Pándoli
Amod
Sisaiav
Pálaj
Sundesar
Mogri
Moghar
Kheráva
Navli
Vadod
Gána
Nawád Tulpad
Ásta
Sisaiav
Vehera
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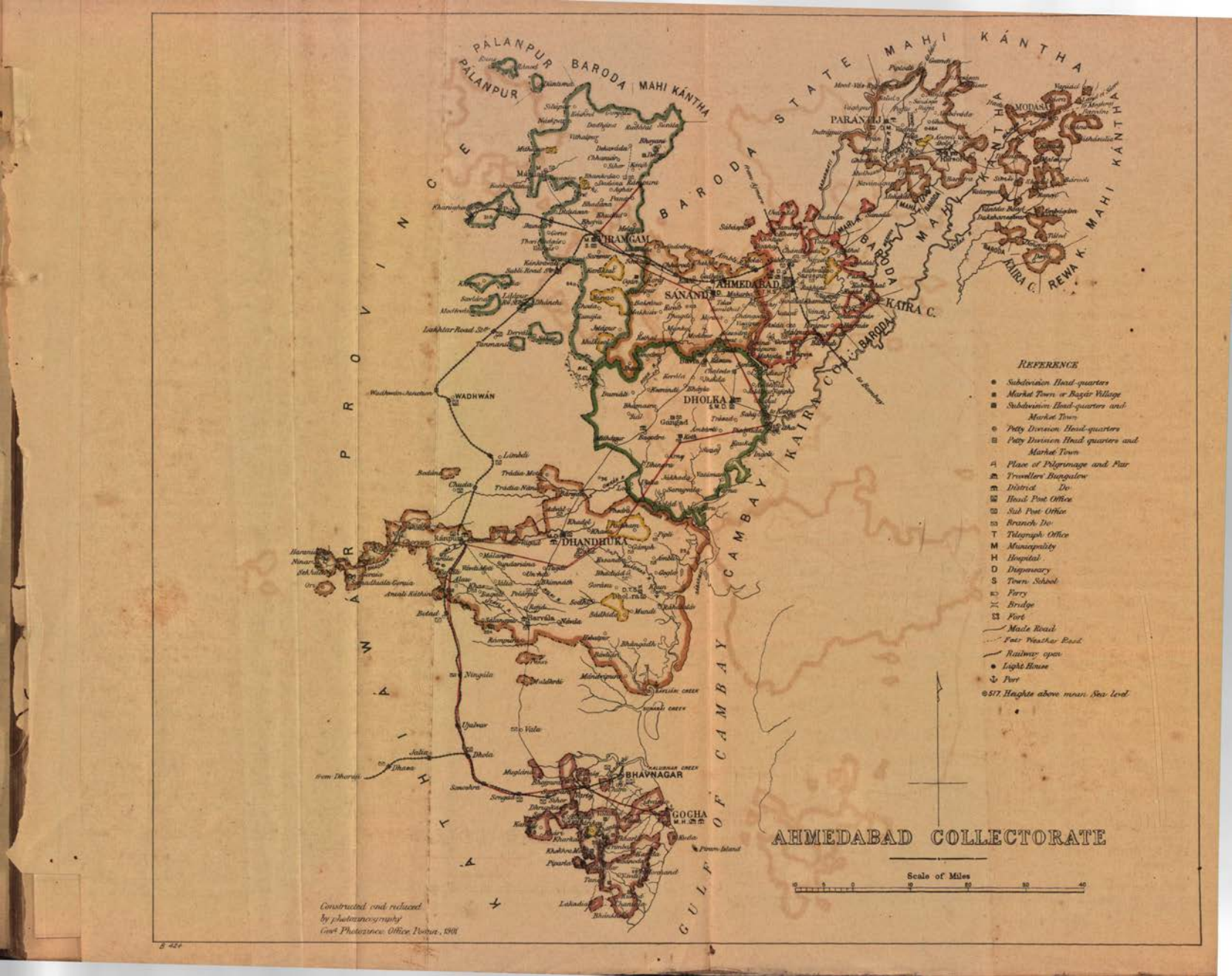
PALANPUR
PALANPUR BARODA MAHI KÁNTHA
BARODA STATE
MAHI KÁNTHA
PROVINCE
BARODA
MAHI KÁNTHA
PARANTIJ
MODASA
VIRAMGAM
AHMEDABAD
SANAND
KAIRA C.
BARODA
KAIRA C.
REWA K.
DHOLKA
WADHWÁN
DHANDHUKA
BHAVNAGAR
GOGHA
Perim Island
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CAMBAY
KAIRA
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Railway open
Light House
Port
517 Heights above mean Sea Level
AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
0 5 0 10 20 30 40

No. 168 of 1901.

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From

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, I. C. S., C.S.I.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 27th April 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1899-1900.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.

3. Owing to the prevalence of famine during the year I had to make an early and a rapid tour in all the four districts in my charge, and I therefore started very early in September 1899 for the Viramgám Táluka, where the Chuvál Thákardás had begun to show some signs of unrest and uneasiness.

4. The first step which I took under the circumstances was to suggest to the Collector the opening of small tank works at convenient centres in the Chuvál where they could obtain relief, and to secure from that officer the concession of utilizing the water from tanks, *nálas*, &c., free of charge, for raising fodder crops for the use of cattle. Help was also given to the Thákardás by the grant of *tagávi* and subsistence money and I am glad to say that the steps taken proved successful, inasmuch as no serious offence was committed anywhere by these ignorant people.

5. The widening of the Doig's ditch was also commenced soon afterwards under my own supervision in its initial stage, and after that was put in working order I went on to Sánand, Dholka and Dhandhuka, where I distributed *tagávi*, arranged for the maintenance of the Tálukdárs and persuaded them to go to the river-side villages to raise fodder and other crops in selected areas by means of irrigation in partnership with their friends and relations for their own support and that of their cattle. Not a few followed my advice, and as a result distress was partially mitigated and many cattle and human lives were saved.

6. After touring in the Ahmedabad District and settling matters there, I spent two months in the Kaira and Broach Districts, where I made similar arrangements, distributing loans and *tagávi*. In April I again visited Dhandhuka, Viramgám and Gogha. In June I visited Sánand and Broach and remained thereafter at head-quarters to direct the *tagávi* operations in the various scattered tálukas in the different districts and to purchase bullocks and distribute them among Tálukdári tenants. Maps showing my tour are appended.

7. During my tour I visited almost all the large relief works, some of them twice or thrice, enquired into the condition of the workers, and communicated the results of my observations to the officers concerned, who readily considered my suggestions and carried them out wherever possible.

The Season.

8. The outlook at first was hopeful and the land was prepared for cultivation, as usual, in full expectation of a favourable season. The monsoon broke about the middle of June and fairly good rain, sufficient and seasonable for *kharif* sowing, fell in the second and third weeks. July and August passed practically without rain except in a few places, where it amounted to about an inch or so. There was hardly any rain afterwards, and all hopes of obtaining *kharif* and *rabi* crops disappeared.

9. Credit ceased entirely and even well-to-do rayats began to be apprehensive as, having sold away all their surplus stock of grain and fodder, they found themselves unable to maintain themselves or their cattle. Many sold away all their utensils, ornaments and other valuables and lived for a time on the sale-proceeds of these articles, and when all their resources were exhausted they resorted to the relief works as common labourers, regardless of their social position.

10. The silver ornaments were purchased by some town Baniás at half the value owing to the reduced price of silver and sent to the centres of trade where they were melted and converted into bar for transmission to Bombay. A very large amount of business was done, as I found on personal enquiry that four firms of Ahmedabad (out of more than a hundred), which in ordinary years purchased silver worth a lákh of rupees in all, bought silver worth twelve lákhs of rupees by the end of December 1900.

11. With all their efforts to save cattle the cultivators could not save more than thirty per cent. of milch cattle and sixty per cent. of plough cattle. The total loss is estimated at two crores and sixty-two lákhs of rupees, at the lowest calculation, in the four districts of Gujarát. The mortality among cows, buffaloes and young stock was greater than that among the work cattle. The province of Gujarát received its supply of work cattle mostly from Kánkrej, Rádhanpur, Palanpur and the Baroda Districts, but these sources have now failed, having suffered as much as the Gujarát Districts, and our districts have to depend on Ratlám, Sihor and other places in Central India, which can but very inadequately supply their wants.

12. The principal measures taken for the preservation of cattle were (1) the grant of advances for the purchase of fodder and the raising of fodder crops, (2) the importation and sale of fodder at cheap rates, (3) transportation of cattle from the affected districts to the forest grazing areas of Thána, Dharampur, Nándod, &c., (4) opening of forests for free grazing, and (5) establishment of cattle camps.

13. Mortality became alarming in May when cholera broke out at many relief works, and in November and December the fever mortality averaged one-fourth of the population in some villages. River-side villages suffered most owing probably to the contamination of water by dead bodies said to have been thrown in the rivers. The fever mortality made considerable havoc, and some old people attributed it to insufficient and unwholesome food and the noxious exhalations from putrefying animal substances.

14. The effects of the famine will not be forgotten for years to come, so far as the appearance of the country is concerned. The whole country is almost denuded of shady and magnificent trees which once afforded shelter to many a weary traveller, and even fruit-trees, which are cared for by the owners not so much for the means they afford them of paying their revenue to Government, as for the peculiar sanctity in which they are held, have been ruthlessly cut down, branches, trunks and all, by needy way-farers. What were once pleasant camping grounds are now so many dry and dreary places with absolutely nothing to relieve the eye.

15. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát were among the most affected by the famine, and would have fared still worse had not timely and liberal help been given by Government in the shape of loans and *tagávi*. In all Rs. 5,49,324 were given as *tagávi*, and loans and Rs. 1,68,000 were distributed from the Central Charity Funds in the Tálukdári villages, besides large sums given by the Missionaries. In the Ahmedabad District alone Rs. 3,54,480, or 86 per cent. of the Government dues for 1899-1900 were suspended, while liberal suspensions were also granted in the Kaira and Broach Districts.

	Rs.
1899-1900 ...	1,96,824
1900-1901 ...	3,52,500
	5,49,324

16. In the distribution of *tagávi* attention was specially directed to providing the cultivators with seed and plough cattle, which were specially needed with the approach of monsoon. Bullocks could not be procured locally, and they were, therefore, imported from well-stocked parts like Ratlám, Ujjain, Sihor and

other adjacent places. Very little cash *tagávi* for the purchase of plough bullocks was given to individual cultivators as they had neither the means nor the capacity to bring in cattle from distant places, and were likely to misspend the money. The animals were brought down at reduced railway rates and examined and approved by experts like Mr. P. R. Mehta of the Survey Department. The bullocks were then distributed among the Tálukdárs and their cultivators under my own supervision, and on my subsequent visit to the tálukas I satisfied myself that the animals were well cared for and that they remained in the hands of cultivators. Nearly 2,500 bullocks worth Rs. 84,000 (Rs. 72,244 *tagávi* and Rs. 11,756 out of charity grants) were thus purchased and distributed among the tenants, bringing about 30,000 acres under the plough. These imported bullocks compare favourably in some respects with the inferior breed of these parts, and being capable of more sustained work than home bullocks, they will be more largely imported should occasion arise.

Statistics.

17. In the absence of any realization of revenue during the year owing to famine, much of the statistical information regarding the financial position of the estates under management, which usually appears in the annual reports of this Department, has been omitted in the present report. The *bhágbatái* system being in force in many estates, and the crops having totally failed in most of the Tálukdári villages, there was no revenue for collection, and except in a few estates the receipts were practically *nil*. The levy of Government dues and the recovery of the cost of the office establishment were suspended, nothing was paid to creditors and what little balance there was at the commencement of the famine year was used up in giving subsistence to the Tálukdárs and their families. Appendix V, which usually embodies all this information, has not therefore been submitted, as its compilation would have served little useful purpose in the absence of its most important items. The statements which appear in the body of the report (*vide* paragraphs 8, 53, 54, 56 and 67 of report for 1898-99) and which are dependent on Appendix V have also been omitted for the reasons above stated. In view of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1966, dated 3rd April 1901, I have thought it advisable not to encumber the present report with statements in which it is not possible to incorporate the chief items. Statements I to IV and VI and VII are appended.

Encumbered Estates.

18. **Ahmedabad.**—At the end of 1898-99 there were 36 estates under management under Act VI of 1862. No estate was released from management under the Act. Except a small sum of Rs. 352 paid to creditors in the commencement of the year, no payments were made during the year on account of debt settlement. The balance of debt at the end of the year was Rs. 1,74,864, of which Rs. 1,49,816 represent the debt due to Government and Rs. 25,048 the amount to be paid to creditors. The recovery by sale of the full amounts due by the estates of Bagad, Khokhernesh and Jhánjharka (referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2222, dated 25th March 1899) has been postponed till the effects of the famine are over.

19. **Kaira.**—There were 20 estates under management at the end of the last year. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management remained the same at the end of the year. Nothing was paid to Government or to creditors during the year on account of the famine. Out of Rs. 88,666 which remain unpaid, Rs. 4,863 are due to private creditors and Rs. 83,803 to Government. The Kaira estates steadily paid off Government advances up to now, but the famine will retard the debt settlement for some years to come.

20. **Broach.**—There were two estates under management as in the year before. There were no debts due to Government and nothing was paid to private creditors on account of the famine. The total balance remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 11,570.

Minors' Estates.

21. There were 47 minors under my charge at the beginning of the year under report, 7 were added and 2 released, leaving at the close of the year 52 holding 35 estates. Of these 46 are in Ahmedabad, 4 in Kaira and 2 in Broach. Arranged according to race 41 are Hindus and 11 are Mussalmáns. The more

1. Kervada.	6. Dákor.
2. Gángad.	7. Nadiád.
3. Rojka.	8. Návda.
4. Dholka.	9. Mogar.
5. Ahmedabad Sayad.	

important are those noted in the margin. All of them except Gángad and Dákor are unencumbered and in good condition. In the case of Rojka and Návda the Government securities have been sold in order to meet the exigencies of the famine.

22. **Kervada.**—This estate consists of *vánta* lands in the Broach District and its management dates from 1896. It is the most prosperous estate under the management of this Department, and the young Thákor is one of the best-behaved minors under my charge. The large balance of the estate having been invested in landed property, some difficulty was experienced during the famine in defraying the current expenses, and in paying *tagávi* to the tenants. The estate nevertheless was able to give prompt and effectual assistance to its tenants in the shape of *tagávi*, including 170 bullocks. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 9,715, its income Rs. 4,115 and its expenditure Rs. 13,581, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 249, besides Rs. 1,18,759 invested in landed property. It will be seen that the figures are certainly below the average income and expenditure of an estate which yields on an average from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60,000 per annum, but it is hoped that with the means at its command the estate will rapidly recover from the effects of the famine.

23. **Gángad.**—The litigation in connection with the succession to this estate has closed with the rejection of the application for review presented to the High Court by Devising, one of the claimants. The scheme for the liquidation of the heavy debts of the estate was working satisfactorily, but the occurrence of the famine has upset our calculations, and the payment of instalments will be delayed till the estate recovers from the effects of the famine. I fear it will be necessary to sell a few *vántas*, *i.e.*, alienated lands in Government villages, to pay off the large debts. The estate suffered heavily on account of the famine, and the management and maintenance expenses were paid out of the grant of Rs. 8,000 sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1228, dated 2nd March 1900. The step-grandmother of the minor who is entrusted with the guardianship of his person has been acting very indiscreetly. She has contracted the boy's betrothal without consulting either the District Court or the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and has raised money to meet her own private expenses. It will probably be found necessary to apply to the Court to remove her from the charge of the minor's person if she continues to exhibit the same disregard for his true interests.

24. **Rojka.**—This estate came under management in 1880 with a debt of Rs. 50,000, which has been paid off. The investments in Government paper amounting to Rs. 3,000, have been used in defraying current expenses in the absence of any income during the famine year. The minor has been associated with the management of the estate, and seems to be doing fairly well.

25. **Dholka.**—The minor is a Kasbáti Tálukdár of the Dholka Táluka and the estate consists of 4 villages. The minor is being educated at Ahmedabad.

26. **The Ahmedabad Sayad.**—The estate consists of 4 alienated villages in Junágad managed by the Darbár, and of the village of Vasodra and some houses in the Ahmedabad District managed by this Department. No income was derived during the famine year; and the total expenditure of Rs. 2,528 was met out of the last year's closing balance of Rs. 3,718. The minor resides in Ahmedabad.

27. **Dákor.**—This estate belongs to minor Gopálrao Manohar, by caste a Deshastha Bráhmin, who is the *inámdár* of the villages of Dákor and Kanjri in the Kaira District and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. Though the litigation between the *Shevaks* of the temple and the minor *inámdár* has been closed by the decision of the Privy Council in the latter's favour, the *Shevaks* hamper the management by constantly petitioning the Court, asking for a modification of the scheme of management. The local Gomti tank, which had dried up during the drought, has been greatly improved during the year of famine by the orders of Government, and when well filled will prove very useful to the pilgrims resorting to its banks.

28. **Nadiad.**—This prosperous estate belongs to two minors, Kishordás and Kalidás, Kanbi Patidárs of Nadiád. It consists of lands in some 20 villages of the Nadiád, A'nand and Mátar Tálukas of the Kaira District, and came under management in 1890. It has to its credit Rs. 19,000 invested in landed property. The minors are intelligent, but are liable to be led away by evil advisers.

29. **Na'vda.**—This estate consists of lands in several Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka and belonged to the late minor, Mohan Nathu, the son of a wealthy Bania. The minor died in February 1899, and an application has been presented to the District Court for the guardianship of the young widow, who is likely to be duped by her greedy relatives.

30. **Mogar.**—This estate in the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District was transferred to this Department for management by the Collector of Kaira, who has been appointed guardian. The minor is 16 years old and is a Kanbi by caste.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

31. The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 282 against 297 during the last year. Twenty-seven new estates were added, while 4 were released from management, leaving a total of 305. There were also 6 estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code, and none having been released during the year, the number remained the same as in the previous year.

32. The amount of debts due on decrees transferred for execution under Sections 320 and 322A of the Civil Procedure Code remaining unpaid at the close of the year was Rs. 6,73,838, as detailed in the marginal table, against Rs. 5,55,948 during the last year. The increase is accounted for by the fact that new decrees to the amount of Rs. 1,31,184 * were received during the year, while nothing was paid to the creditors on account of the famine. As stated in paragraph 30 of the last year's report, steps were taken to settle the claims of the chief embarrassed estates, but owing to famine not much progress was made in that direction, and it is feared that the settlement will be delayed for some time to come.

	Rs.
Dholka	31,693
Viramgám	1,81,900
Dhandhuka	4,45,846
Sánand	3,497
Gogha	4,150
Prántij	5,696
Godhra	1,056
Total ...	6,73,888

General Administration of Ta'lukda'ri villages in Ahmedabad.

33. There were 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Their Jama, including Local Fund Cess, amounted to Rs. 3,94,759, out of which the recovery of Rs. 3,54,480 has been suspended by Government Resolution No. 5840, dated the 19th September 1900. The measures taken for the relief of distress have been described in paragraphs 15 and 16 above. The Tálukdárs have suffered heavily during the famine, and they will find considerable difficulty in paying Government dues for the next four or five years.

34. The collection and expenditure of Local Funds in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts are shown in the margin and contrasted with the figures of the preceding years. The low collections are accounted for by the suspension of the recovery above referred to.

District.	Amount collected from the villages in			Amount expended in the villages in		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	34,567	35,107	3,023	18,423	9,169	12,084
Kaira	6,065	6,206	1,443	4,704	1,178	2,586

* New decrees ... ... Rs. 1,31,184

Deduct—

Returned to the Courts 13,294

1,17,890

35. The establishment for the inspection of boundary marks was for the most part engaged in famine work.

36. The preparation of the survey registers under Section 5 of the Tálukdári Act, the enquiry into alienations and the introduction of a detailed survey of tenants' holdings have been postponed owing to the famine.

37. The suit filed by the Kasbátis of Viramgám to establish their ownership over the villages ordered to be resumed by Government in their Resolution No. 3943, dated 14th June 1898 is still pending.

Education and the Jubilee Institute.

38. It is much to be deplored that the education of the Tálukdár boys has suffered to a considerable extent in consequence of the famine. It is most essential that the Tálukdárs should receive sufficient education not only to enable them to take an active interest in their affairs which require to be looked after more closely than those of ordinary landlords, but also to find out other means of livelihood, now that their resources have become so much curtailed by the famine and minute sub-divisions. The scheme for the enlistment of young Thákors in the Police Force referred to in paragraph 45 of last year's report is receiving due consideration. At present there are six boys attending some local schools at Ahmedabad, residing as boarders in the Jubilee Institute. Others receive education in the village schools. The Jubilee Memorial Institute continues to prove useful not only to the boys receiving education in the city but also to the Tálukdárs visiting the city on business. The Institute and its funds are managed by a committee of Tálukdárs presided over by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 23,000 are invested in landed property. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,150 during the year.

Execution of Decrees.

39. At the close of 1898-99 there were 650 decrees for execution under Sections 320 and 322 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these 488 were received from the Courts and 162 under Section 322A. The number of decrees received during the year was 90 against 48, 93 and 100 of the last three years. None were received direct. The total number of decrees for execution during the year was 740.

	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Returned after compromise, &c. ..	111	1,31,137	176	3,00,173	16	13,294
Under payment from the revenues of the estates	626	7,88,961	579	6,50,849	599	6,58,256
Under process of sale	21	42,853	...	...	...	...
Under enquiry ..	139	2,03,449	71	1,14,815	131	2,25,302
	887	11,66,300	826	10,65,837	740	8,96,852
Amount paid to creditors	...	68,523	...	76,490	...	...

40. The table given in the margin shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year and those brought over from the previous years were disposed of during the last three years. No payment was made to creditors during the year on account of the famine, the balances having been utilized in maintaining the judgment-debtors.

41. Deducting the 10 decrees returned to the Courts the total number under execution at the end of the year was 730 representing an aggregate amount of Rs. 8,83,558. The table given in the margin shows how many of them were *sán darkhásts, i.e.*, relating to mortgaged property and how many were personal. As the personal debts do not extend beyond the life-time of the debtor no special measures for their liquidation are necessary.

Sa'n.		Personal.		Total number.	Total amount.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Darkhásts. 230	4,66,020	338	2,63,081	568	7,29,101
De rees.	...	162	1,54,457	162	1,54,457
230	4,66,020	500	4,17,538	730	8,83,558

42. The table given in the margin shows how many of these decrees and *darkhásts* relate to debts incurred *before* and *after* the operation of Act VI of 1888. In the latter case the provisions of Section 31 of the Act afford sufficient protection to the judgment-debtors by preventing their property from passing into other hands by Court sale.

Relating to debts incurred before the operation of Act VI of 1888.		Relating to debts incurred after the operation of Act VI of 1888.		Total Number.	Total Amount.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Darkhásts. 456	6,38,742	112	1,42,311	568	7,81,053
Decrees. 135	83,738	27	18,767	162	1,02,505
591	7,22,480	139	1,61,078	730	8,83,558

43. The table given in the margin shows according to tálukas, the total number of decrees and *darkhásts* personal or otherwise and the amount of claims still remaining unsatisfied. The two tálukás of Dhanduka and Viramgám, in which the dealings of the money-lenders are most disastrous, represent between them 93 per cent. of the total amount of the decrees and *darkhásts*.

Táluka.	Total number of decrees.	Total Amount.	Decretal amount remaining unpaid.
		Rs.	Rs.
Dhandhuka	586	5,80,575	4,45,846
Dholka	25	40,322	31,693
Viramgám	66	2,44,376	1,81,900
Sánand	5	4,225	3,497
Gogha	27	6,166	4,150
Pránti...	11	6,469	5,696
Godhra	10	1,425	1,056
Total ...	730	8,83,558	6,73,838

44. Owing to the famine no progress was made in the work of executing the decrees. Even before the calamity the burden of debt pressed heavily on the Tálukdárs and the famine has added considerably to it. For the next four or five years, therefore, no progress towards discharging the decreed liabilities is possible, the more so because during the famine the Tálukdárs have incurred fresh liabilities by accepting *tagávi* and incurring fresh debts for the maintenance of themselves and families, which form the first charge on their estates.

45. Owing to a succession of bad seasons the creditors have lost all hopes of a speedy recovery of their dues and rather than wait indefinitely for a settlement of their claims they will agree to any compromise which we may offer within a reasonable period. The present, therefore, is the time for effecting an advantageous settlement of the Tálukdárs, and I am seriously thinking of doing it as soon as I find time for it. The result will be communicated to you in a separate report.

Suits.

46. The total number of suits was twelve, of which three were filed during the year under report. Of these one has been withdrawn and five have been disposed of—three in favour of this Department and two against it. The Uteliya Jama suit has been withdrawn on the basis of the compromise sanctioned in Government Resolution No. $\frac{8296}{191\text{-Cons.}}$, dated 20th November 1899. The appeal to the Privy Council in the Mátar Succession case is still pending, but the Collector has been discharged by the Broach District Court from the guardianship of the minor. Of the new suits the most important is the one filed by the Dholera Garásiás to establish their ownership to certain *jivái* lands in Dholera and their right to the exemption from payment of Summary Settlement or other Government charge on the land in their possession. The suit is pending in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

Miscellaneous Estates and working of the Act.

47. There were 92 estates under management at the close of the last year. A very large number came under management during the year on account of the famine, the owners having availed themselves of Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act

for receiving *tagávi* for themselves and tenants. The work and the responsibility of this Department have been greatly increased in consequence. Of the total number of estates, 146 are in Ahmedabad, 50 in Kaira and 13 in Broach. The principal estates are described below.

48. **Ga'mph.**—The estate is second in importance only to the Koth estate, and it consists of eight villages with an average revenue of Rs. 60,000. It came under management in 1896 with heavy debts, amounting to Rs. 3,23,800. The scheme for the settlement of the debts sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897, was working satisfactorily, but the occurrence of the famine has upset all calculations, and besides crippling the resources of the estate has added to its already heavy liabilities. During the famine year the management and maintenance expenses were defrayed out of the advance of Rs. 10,000 made by Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1228 of 3rd March 1900), as no appreciable revenue was derived during the year.

49. **Bhankoda.**—This estate comprises eleven-and a-half villages besides an alienated village, half of which is owned by the *Pátdi* Darbár. It was formerly managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, but the owners brought it under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act in 1897. It is indebted to the extent of Rs. 90,000 and its liabilities have been further increased by famine, which fell with a peculiarly heavy effect on the impoverished Tálukdárs of the *Chuvál*. The management and maintenance expenses were paid out of the grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1228, dated 3rd March 1900, and the impoverished sharers were further supported from the grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 2231, dated 10th May last.

50. As regards other important estates under this head there is nothing particular to relate.

51. Loans and *tagávi* on easy terms were granted by Government and the necessity of borrowing money at usurious rates was avoided. The efficacy of the provisions of Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act in restraining alienations has been amply proved during the famine. In the absence of any such restriction on the Tálukdárs' powers of borrowing, much valuable land would have been heavily encumbered during the famine, and permanently passed out of the hands of the Tálukdárs. At a time when the prevention of the alienation of land from the hands of cultivators is engaging the anxious consideration of Government it is gratifying to note that in the case of the Tálukdárs a great measure of success has already been achieved in this direction, and it may help in giving practical shape to the beneficent intentions of Government.

52. In ordinary years applications to borrow money are discouraged except in cases of urgency. During the famine, however, the rule has had for obvious reasons to be relaxed in order to enable the Tálukdárs to tide over the difficulty. There were 20 applications to borrow Rs. 63,766 and sanction under Section 31 was given to the extent of Rs. 18,910.

53. Of the 13 partition cases, two were disposed of and the others had to be kept over owing to the absence of the parties on account of the famine.

54. Of the three boundary disputes, two were disposed of during the year. The Manipur-Palodiya boundary dispute has been decided (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6225, dated 20th August 1900). The Moti Boru and Cambay dispute has also terminated, and the line fixed by Mr. Beyts in 1864 was traced and confirmed. The Pipli and Cambay case is awaiting disposal and will be taken up as soon as the surveyors are free to prepare the maps. The Head Surveyor and his subordinates are now employed on famine and other important work.

55. Under Government Resolution No. 2492, dated 31st March 1900, I have been entrusted with the duty of enquiring into the affairs of Mir Zulfikarali Khan of Surat and of preparing a scheme for the liquidation of his heavy debts which amount to Rs. 2,76,472. Accounts have been examined and a statement showing the liabilities has been prepared. The secured debts amount to Rs. 1,41,574, which will have to be paid in full. The unsecured debts, amounting in all to Rs. 1,34,898, can be reduced to nearly a lákh of rupees,

if cash payments are made. I have been negotiating with the Baroda authorities and other private individuals for a loan on the mortgage of the villages, failing which it will perhaps be necessary to sell away a portion of the property.

56. I would venture to express my obligation to you for your ever ready advice and paternal solicitude for the Tálukdárs which have greatly helped to mitigate their sufferings. I would also offer my thanks to the various district officers, particularly Messrs. Gibb and Quin, for their support and sympathy for the Tálukdárs. I have also much pleasure in mentioning the good work done in connection with the famine by the several members of my establishment, chiefly the Head Clerk, Mr. Shivshanker.

57. It needs no mention that since the passing of the Tálukdári Act of 1888 and especially since its provisions have been more widely understood and enforced, the work of the Tálukdári Department has been steadily increasing. But at no period of its history was it so heavy and complicated as it is at present owing to bad seasons culminating in famine which has reduced most of the Tálukdárs to a state of abject destitution.

58. Seeing the benefits of the management of their estates by this Department, the Tálukdárs now flock to us with petitions under Section 28 of the Act and the ordinary establishment with all its energy and application find it very difficult to cope with the ever increasing work. The task of supervision is by no means an easy one. Practically all the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát are under the management and control of this Department. Even the Thákor of Sánand has lately asked us to take the management of his estate under Section 28 of the Act.

59. There are at present 612 estates under our management yielding in ordinary years a revenue of Rs. 11,60,000, but the effects of the famine are felt everywhere and I fear that this revenue will be much curtailed for at least three or four years to come. No inconsiderable amount of land has been thrown up lately during the famine, and I am taking steps to have it taken up as otherwise it will be difficult for the Tálukdárs to pay the Government demand. The affairs of most of the large estates, which appeared hopeless at first, were put in a fair way of settlement, but unfortunately the schemes could not be carried out in their entirety owing to the famine, and fresh steps will have to be taken in the matter. The execution work of a large number of decrees demands much anxious consideration lest the condition of the poor Tálukdárs already so miserable should become worse.

60. Two important administrative measures, which have not as yet made any real progress owing to famine and other reasons, will have to be taken in hand at an early date. They are the preparation of the survey register under Section 5 of the Tálukdári Act, and the determination of the interests of several sharers in the estates and the liability of the sharers to pay Government dues. The enquiry into alienations and incumbrances, the carrying out of the orders of Government regarding the preparation of a record of tenants' rights, and the systematic compilation of statistics for future settlements are also measures requiring not only a minute knowledge of the survey and various details of Tálukdári tenures but also much careful consideration and research.

61. It is needless to repeat how immensely benefited the Tálukdárs are by the restrictions imposed on alienation. They have been secured in the enjoyment of their land which would otherwise have passed entirely in the hands of others, reducing them to the condition of mere labourers. The creditors are now becoming anxious to have their demands settled soon any how, seeing that their chances of making a fair harvest as they had once expected, have become very remote owing to bad years and famine, and I am thinking of submitting proposals for the settlement of their claims in the interest of the Tálukdárs.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.		
1	2	3	4	5		
		Gogha Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Avánia	Sumrábhái Champábhái ...	5th January 1882...	1,408	0	0
		Sánand Táluka.				
2	Makhiáv	Gagubha Ráesingji ...	19th May 1883 ...	55,893	0	0
		Dhandhuka Táluka.				
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi ...	12th July 1883 ...	8,437	8	0
4	Do.	Bhoka Oghad ...	Do. ...	5,276	8	0
5	Do.	Nája Ebhal.	11th September 1884	7,417	0	0
6	Hadmantala... ...	Bulákhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 ..	17,226	0	0
7	Kinára	Válji Modji ...	23rd October 1884...	5,374	0	0
8	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ..	29th October 1885...	2,193	0	0
9	Do.	Rupábhái Bhávábhái ...	Do. ...	1,648	0	0
10	Do	Malekbhái Partápsing ...	Do. ...	1,100	0	0
11	Do.	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850	0	0
12	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986	0	0
13	Do.	Jetha Vasta ...	Do. ...	5,750	0	0
14	Jhánjharka	Bhagvatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889 ...	14,359	0	0
15	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodábhái ...	Do. ...	10,164	0	0
16	Aniáli Kasbáti ...	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326	0	0
17	Do.	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107	0	0
18	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Dádubha Nársingji, &c. ...	Do. ...	1,744	0	0
19	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536	0	0
20	Do. ...	Bápábhái Dádásáheb, &c....	Do. ...	1,795	0	0
21	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c. ..	Do. ...	4,556	0	0
22	Do. ...	Murcha Sultánbhái, &c. ..	Do. ..	2,057	0	0
		Viramgam Táluka.				
23	Rudátal	Hazurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285	0	0
24	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	10,594	0	0
25	Do.	Dhanáji Nathuji ...	Do. ...	7,723	0	0
26	Sinaj Kánpura ...	Saváji Rámáji ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798	0	0
27	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144	0	0
28	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	10,424	0	0
29	Jethipura	Agarsing Saváji, &c. ...	4th July 1889 ...	7,149	0	0
30	Dábhsar	Patháji Becherji, &c. ...	19th September 1889.	23,626	0	0
		Gogha Táluka.				
31	Bhaváníipura ...	Kárába Kásamji ...	4th January 1881 ...	10,508	0	0
		Dhandhuka Táluka.				
32	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubáváv.	Báváji Jethibhái ...	6th June 1889 ...	10,399	0	0
33	Do, ...	Fatebhái Achhabhái, &c. ...	Do. ...	7,273	0	0
34	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji, &c. ...	Do. ...	4,385	0	0
		Viramgám Táluka.				
35	Sinaj Kánpura ...	Hariji Bádarji, &c. ...	20th June 1889 ...	11,158	0	0
		Gogha Táluka.				
36	Khámbha	Hamirji Vakábhái, &c. ...	19th September 1889.	9,505	0	0
			Total ...	2,97,174	0	0

DIX I.

under Act VI of 1862.

Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899, as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1899-1900, as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1900, as per Ledger.	Percentage of Payment as shown in Column 9 to outstanding Balances.	Percentage of reduction of debt since Act was applied.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
212 0 0	.....	212 0 0	.....	212 0 0	...	85·	
38,996 4 3	1,952 8 3	40,948 12 6	.....	40,948 12 6	...	26·	
8,898 15 10	459 3 0	9,358 2 10	.....	9,358 2 10	...	...	
2,177 14 2	108 14 4	2,286 12 6	.....	2,286 12 6	...	56·	
2,077 4 2	104 13 8	2,182 1 10	.....	2,182 1 10	...	70·	
7,968 3 2	349 2 6	8,317 5 8	.....	8,317 5 8	...	51·	
1,698 10 11	72 6 11	1,771 1 10	.....	1,771 1 10	...	67·	
1,931 8 8	99 11 0	2,031 3 8	.....	2,031 3 8	...	7·	
1,201 9 11	61 9 7	1,263 3 6	.....	1,263 3 6	...	23·	
973 1 11	50 3 11	1,023 5 10	.....	1,023 5 10	...	7·	
576 11 5	29 1 9	605 13 2	.....	605 13 2	...	28·	
5,712 15 6	296 12 5	6,009 11 11	.....	6,009 11 11	...	24·	
4,620 15 6	232 14 5	4,853 13 11	.....	4,853 13 11	...	15·	
14,189 3 5	734 12 6	14,923 15 11	.....	14,923 15 11	...	...	
8,605 3 5	437 13 4	9,043 0 9	.....	9,043 0 9	...	11·	
2,881 12 0	144 1 5	3,025 13 5	.....	3,025 13 5	...	52·	
1,433 13 1	71 11 1	1,505 8 2	.....	1,505 8 2	...	63·	
1,150 12 5	58 1 4	1,208 13 9	.....	1,208 13 9	...	30·	
849 9 5	42 14 2	892 7 7	.....	892 7 7	...	41·	
465 6 10	23 7 10	488 14 8	.....	488 14 8	...	72·	
2,880 3 4	145 6 1	3,025 9 5	.....	3,025 9 5	...	33·	
536 11 3	27 1 5	563 12 8	.....	563 12 8	...	72·	
399 12 4	19 15 10	419 12 2	.....	419 12 2	...	81·	
2,967 1 1	148 5 8	3,115 6 9	.....	3,115 6 9	...	70·	
2,986 11 10	149 5 5	3,136 1 3	.....	3,136 1 3	...	59·	
1,162 5 2	58 1 10	1,220 7 0	.....	1,220 7 0	...	78·	
3,237 12 2	161 14 2	3,399 10 4	.....	3,399 10 4	...	62·	
1,108 4 6	55 6 7	1,163 11 1	.....	1,163 11 1	...	88·	
4,581 12 9	229 14 9	4,811 11 6	.....	4,811 11 6	...	32·	
12,760 5 7	638 0 3	13,398 5 10	.....	13,398 5 10	...	43·	
1,036 0 0	.....	1,036 0 0	.....	1,036 0 0	...	90·	
8,135 0 0	.....	8,135 0 0	172 0 0	7,963 0 0	2·1	23·	
5,284 0 0	.....	5,284 0 0	.....	5,284 0 0	...		
2,441 0 0	.....	2,441 0 0	122 0 0	2,319 0 0	4·9	27·47·	
6,817 0 0	.....	6,817 0 0	58 0 0	6,759 0 0	0·8	39·	
174 0 0	.....	174 0 0	.....	174 0 0	...	98·	
1,63,130 0 0	6,963 11 5	1,70,093 11 5	352 0 0	1,69,741 11 5	0·2	42·	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of Application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899 as per Ledger.	Interest on loan for 1899-1900.	Total.	Amount paid during 1899-1900 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1900 as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sa'nand Táluka.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda ...	Takhatsing Ajubhai ..	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	4,878 9 1	243 14 10	5,122 7 11	...	5,122 7 11	...
			Total ...	9,898 5 4	4,878 9 1	243 14 10	5,122 7 11	...	5,122 7 11	...

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

APPEN

Kaira Encumbered Estates

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.			Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899, as per Ledger.		
1	2	3	4	5			6		
		A'nand Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nápád ...	Parbatsing Nánábáwa ...	8th November 1877.	13,671	4	11	4,701	12	3
		Borsad Táluka.							
2	Nápa ...	Nársing Abhesing, &c. ...	21st November 1877.	23,208	9	7	7,223	9	5
3	Do. ...	Fatesing Takhatsing ...	22nd do. ...	16,552	0	0	5,183	0	0
4	Do. ...	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727	12	0	6,218	13	2
		A'nand Táluka.							
5	Nápád ...	Takhatsing Dádábáwa, &c...	20th December 1877.	4,053	4	0	1,445	6	4
		Borsad Táluka.							
6	Nápa ...	Punjáji Jijibhái	6th May 1878 ...	5,133	0	0	3,238	8	0
7	Do. ...	Motáji Bháiba, &c.... ...	16th do. ...	3,138	13	7	1,304	5	5
8	Do. ...	Sardársing Kábhái ...	Do. ...	3,300	0	0	1,370	9	0
9	Do. ...	Takhatsing Banesing ...	Do. ...	440	0	0	223	0	0
10	Gájna ...	Himatsing Ráesingji ...	Do. ...	22,185	11	8	12,015	5	0
		Mehmadabad Táluka.							
11	Kuna ...	Jibáwa Anopsing	16th May 1878 ...	38,434	4	0	7,278	1	11
		Borsad Táluka.							
12	Nápa ...	Fatesing Bápuji	13th June 1878 ...	29,374	10	10	18,334	1	3
13	Bhetási ...	Banesing Sardársing ...	15th August 1878 ..	5,270	7	11	1,681	15	6
14	Sálol ...	Motbhái Sardár	22nd August 1878...	4,335	0	0	1,975	5	7
15	Do. ...	Khodbhái Kesar	Do. ...	2,609	0	0	1,515	0	0
		Mátar Táluka.							
16	Hariála ...	Nathuji Jethiji	29th August 1878...	3,354	9	6	385	4	5
		Borsad Táluka.							
17	A'nkláv ...	Dábhái Báwáji, &c. ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280	0	0	2,039	10	4
		A'nand Táluka.							
18	Nápád ...	Rupsing Abhesing, &c. ...	17th July 1879 ...	19,688	0	0	1,333	2	1
19	Do. ...	Nánábáwa Motáji... ...	11th September 1879	11,808	10	9	3,583	15	0
		Mehmadabad Táluka.							
20	Kaira ...	Vakhatsing Adesing ...	23rd February 1882..	13,008	0	0	3,624	5	6
			Total ...	2,34,573	2	9	84,675	2	2

DIX II.

under Act XXI of 1881.

Interest on loan for the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement during 1899-1900, as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1900, as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment as shown in Column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
235 1 5	4,936 13 8	.....	4,936 13 8	...	63·	
361 2 10	7,584 12 3	.....	7,584 12 3	...	67·	
259 2 5	5,442 2 5	.....	5,442 2 5	...	67·	
310 15 1	6,529 12 3	.....	6,529 12 3	...	25·	
72 4 4	1,517 10 8	.....	1,517 10 8	...	62·	
161 14 10	3,400 6 10	.....	3,400 6 10	...	33·	
65 3 6	1,369 8 11	.....	1,369 8 11	...	56·	
68 8 5	1,439 1 5	.....	1,439 1 5	...	56·	
11 2 5	234 2 5	.....	234 2 5	...	46·	
600 12 3	12,616 1 3	.....	12,616 1 3	...	43·	
363 14 6	7,642 0 5	.....	7,642 0 5	...	80·	
916 11 3	19,250 12 6	.....	19,250 12 6	...	34·	
84 1 7	1,766 1 1	.....	1,766 1 1	...	66·	
97 13 9	2,073 3 4	.....	2,073 3 4	...	52·	
.....	1,515 0 0	.....	1,515 0 0	...	41·	
19 4 3	404 8 8	.....	404 8 8	...	87·	
101 15 9	2,141 10 1	.....	2,141 10 1	...	65·	
66 10 6	1,399 12 7	.....	1,399 12 7	...	92·	
155 2 10	3,739 1 10	.....	3,739 1 10	...	68·	
38 12 1	3,663 1 7	.....	3,663 1 7	...	71·	
3,990 10 0	88,665 12 2	.....	88,665 12 2	...	62·	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 188..

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899, as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1899-1900, as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1900, as per Ledger.	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Jambusar Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Magnád ...	Sadáji Daji, &c.	6th March 1879 .	24,738 0 4	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	...	761 12 8	...
		Broach Táluka.								
2	Jhanor ...	Khusálsingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882 .	42,175 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	...
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	11,569 12 8	...	11,569 12 8	...	11,569 12 8	...

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates for the year 1899-1900.

Zilla.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1900.	Amount remaining to be paid to creditors at the end of 1898-99.	Paid to Creditors during 1899-1900.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1899-1900.	Account of Government Advances.				
			By advances from Government.	By collection from Táluk-dárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1898-99.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1900.	Total advances with interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and I-A.	37	25,400	...	352	352	25,048	1,42,608	7,208	1,49,816	...	1,49,816
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	20	4,863	...	...	...	4,863	79,812	3,991	83,803	...	83,803
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	11,570	...	...	...	11,570	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	41,833	...	352	352	41,481	2,22,420	11,199	2,33,619	...	2,33,619

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Civil Suits, 1899-1900.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		SUITS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		
		Ahmedabad District.		
1	Thakor Sursangji Dajiraj of Utelia, minor, by his Administrator Meghabhai Ratansang.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To establish that Government have no right to levy jama on certain alienated and waste lands in the villages of his Dholka estate.	The suit has been withdrawn by the plaintiff.
2	Lavjibhai Dipchand, of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as Administrator of Gangad Estate.	Money claim for Rs. 1,397.	Pending.
3	Banubha Kuversang and Adubha Kuversang, of Ránpur.	(1) The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minors Bápuji Dádubha and Vajesang Satbha. (2) Devaji Vakhtabhai.	To cancel certain partition which the plaintiff alleges to have been illegally made. The claim is valued at Rs. 130.	In appeal the District Court confirmed the decree of the lower Court passed in favour of the defendant.
4	Chimanlal Chhaganlal, of Dholka.	(1) The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivshang of Baroda. (2) Bai Baluba.	To recover Rs. 28-12-0 on an instalment bond.	Decree passed in plaintiff's favour.
5	Kasalsang Najibhai, of Bhadiád.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Mohan Nathu of Návdia.	To take an account of the income collected by the defendant of the plaintiff's property.	Pending.
6	Maganlal Panachand, of Mátar.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang of Baroda.	Money claim for Rs. 599 ...	Decree passed in plaintiff's favour.
7	Maganlal Panachand .	(1) The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang of Baroda. (2) Bai Rámba.	Money claim of Rs. 700 on three bonds.	Pending.
8	Panachand Keshavji, of Ahmedabad.	The Collector of Kaira as guardian of the minor Kishordas Vaghjibhai of Nadiád.	Money claim for Rs. 95 ...	The lower Court rejected the plaintiff's claim.
9	Narotamdas Parsotamdas.	(1) Bai Surajba, widow of Vághjibhai Sámaldás. (2) The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the estate of Kishordas Vaghjibhai, minor, of Nadiád.	Money claim for Rs. 906-8-0	The lower Court rejected the plaintiff's claim.
		NEW SUITS FILED DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900.		
10	Náran Dulabh, of Dhandhuka.	(1) The Tálukdári Settlement Officer. (2) Jiva Samat, heir of Samat Jivan and Gokul Jivan.	Money claim for Rs. 3,094-4-6.	Pending in the Court of the Ahmedabad District Judge.

APPENDIX VI—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		NEW SUITS FILED DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900—*contd.*		
		Ahmedabad District—continued.		
11	Akhabhai Bhagatsing, of Adval.	(1) Gagubha urfe Shivsangji Bechersangji, minor, by his guardian Bái Vakhtuba, widow of Bechersang Nathubhai. (2) Kalubha Bechersang, minor, by his guardian Bai Bonjiba, widow of Bechersang Nathubhai. (3) The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the property of the minors Gagubha and Kálubha.	Money claim on bond for Rs. 1,400.	Pending.
12	Chudasama Kalabhai Bapuji and 88 others, of Dholera.	(1) The Secretary of State for India in Council. (2) The Collector of Ahmedabad, as guardian of minors Nathubha, Dajiraj Bapubha, Manubha and Jitubha Devising.	To establish ownership of certain *Jivai* lands in the village of Dholera and the exemption from the payment of summary settlement or other Government demand on any portion of the land in their possession.	Pending in the District Judge's Court at Ahmedabad.

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Collection and Expenditure of the Local Funds in the Tálukdári Villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

Name of Táluka.	Amount of Local Fund collected.	Amount of Local Funds expended.		
		Object.	Rs.	Total.
	Rs.	*Ahmedabad District.*		Rs.
Dhándhuka ...	1,805	Repairs to school-houses	384	
		Do. to dharmsháles	264	
		Deepening of tanks	2,792	
		Construction of wells and repairs to ...	77	
		Repairs to bridges	82	
				3,599
Dholka	90	Repairs to school-houses	237	
		Do. to dharmsháles	34	
		Deepening of tanks	644	
		Construction of wells and repairs to ...	1,792	
		Compensation for land taken up ...	21	
				2,728
Viramgám ...	228	Repairs to school-houses	359	
		Do. to dharmsháles	20	
		Deepening of tanks	2,100	
		Construction of wells and repairs to ...	537	
		Compensation for land taken up ...	500	
				3,516
Sánand	...	Repairs to school-houses	80	
		Do. to dharmsháles	36	
		Deepening of tanks	397	
		Construction of wells and repairs to ...	396	
				909
Gogha	900	Repairs to school-houses	72	
		Do. to dharmsháles	83	
		Deepening of tanks	1,173	
		Construction of wells and repairs to ...	4	
				1,332
Total ...	3,023			12,084
		Kaira District.		
Borsad	642	For sheds for plague purposes ...	277	
		Repairs to school-houses	15	
		Do. to water troughs	46	
		Deepening of tanks	1,919	
				2,257
A'nand	664	Deepening of tanks	89	
				89
Thásra	...	Repairs to school-houses	100	
		Deepening of tanks	140	
				240
Kapadvanj ...	137	None	...	...
Total ...	1,443			2,586

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

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on 01 February, 2020

Below Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Administration Report for the year 1899-1900.

No. 3891 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Tithal, 15th May 1901.

Submitted to Government.

2. Famine has of course broken down the operations of a department which has for its chief object the payment of debt. Estates have, one and all, eked out an existence on their balances or on loans. Practically no revenue has been collected from the tenants or paid by the Tálukdárs to Government or to creditors under decree or settlement.

The only result of the year is fresh debts.

3. The position would have been hopeless but for (1) the relief chiefly in the shape of loans and concessions of revenue demand afforded by Government and (2) the restriction of the law on alienations.

4. The newly created situation will tax more than ever the resource of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Mr. Bhimbhai hopes to effect a revised settlement with the creditors who are now in a mood to be content with little. As a Court of Wards he may also turn to more advantage the extensive grazing grounds which form so large a part of the Tálukdári Estates in Ahmedabad now that they are freed from the tyranny of the roving grazier. And the education and training of the young Tálukdárs might perhaps be better adapted to the part they must play if the country is ever to get out of its present stagnation.

5. Mr. Bhimbhai has exercised good judgment in cutting down his report this year. His duties have been more those of a Famine Officer than anything else, and he has performed them with his usual ability.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.